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International Court of Justice

H0680 - 0002

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I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

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Constantin Freiherr von Neurath.

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Filed June 24

NEURATH Document No. 30

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

Joint Statement of Ambassador

George S. MESSERSMITH and Raymond

H. GEIST, on 29 August 1945.

H0680 - 0011

(Page 87 of orig.)

NEURATH Document No. 30

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from Joint Statement of George S. MESSERSMITH and Raymond H. GEIST.

During the years 1933 - 1934 the German Foreign Office was maintained by the Nazi Government for the most part, with the old line conservative officials in charge. This situation continued generally throughout the period during which Baron von NEURATH was Foreign Minister. However, after von RIBBENTROP became chief of the Foreign Office, the situarion with regard to the policy officials was gradually changed. During von NEURATH's incumbency the German Foreign Office had not been coordinated and little blame for acts of German foreign policy could be attributed to von NEURATH and his assistants during this period; though his continuation in office indicated his agreement with National Socialist aims, for which activities von NEURATH might easily adduce in his defense reasons of patriotic motive.

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Neurath No. 32

Defense Exhibit No .....

From the minutes concerning
The withdrawal of the Interallied
Military Control Commission
of December 12, 1926

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"
by Dr. K. Schwendemann,
Volume I, 2nd Edition, Page 122)

H0680 - 0013

Filed July 1, 1946

Neurath No. 32

Defense Exhibit No..

From the minutes concerning the withdrawal of the Interallied Military Commission of December 12th, 1926

Under these circumstances the following was agreed:

1.) .....

2.) .....

3.) The Interallied Military Control Commission will be withdrawn from Germany on January 31st, 1927. From this day forward Article 213 of the Peace Treaty will be applied according to the resolutions passed by the League of Nations Council.

4.) .....

5.) .....

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. Schwendemann Volume I, 2nd Edition, Page 122)

Certified true copy

. . . . . .

(Dr. Frhr. v. Lüdinghausen)
Attorney-at-law and Notary Public

H0680 - 0014

Filed June 23

(Page 90)

NEURATH NO. 33

Defense Exhibit No.

Decision of the League of Nations-Assembly dated 25 September 1928 (quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" of Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, 1 st Volume, 2 Edition.

(Page 133).

H0680 - 0015

NEURATH NO. 33
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Decision of the league of Nations Assembly on 25 September 1928.

The Assembly

remembering the close relationsexisting between the international security and the reduction and limitation of armaments.

is of the the opinion,

that the present state of security, which was created by the League of Nations statutes, the peace treaties and particularly by the armamentreductions of various countries in accordance with these agreements as well as by the Locarno, Pact would already render the conclusion of a preliminary general agreement concerning the reduction and limitation of armaments possible,

that the Governments which are of the opinion that their security is not sufficiently safeguarded, dispose through the work of the Comittees for arbitral jurisdiction and security of new methods appropriate for the strengthening of their security the realization of which is to be hoped for, if necessary by the recourse of these Governments to the good services of the Council.

. . . . . .

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NEURATH NO. 33

Defense Exhibit No. .....

emphasises the necessity, to reach in the shortest time the first stage on the way of reduction and limitation of the armament.

acknowledges with statisfaction that various Governments are endeavouring to prepare a favorable basis for the forthcoming work of the Preparatory Commission,

hopes definitely, that those Governments, which still disagree in regard to the ways and means of the reduction and limitations of their armaments, will without delay, in the most generous spirit of reconciliation and of international solidarity, try to find mutual solutions, to make possible complete success of the work of the Preparatory Commission.

Stimulates the Council to charge the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission with remaining in contact with the interested Governments, in order to be informed of the state of their negotiations and to be able to convoke the Commission at the end of this year, but in any case at the beginning of 1929.

H0680 - 0017

Filed June 22

Neurath No ....34....

Defense Exhibit No .....

Excerpt from

the speech of Count BERNSTORFF in

the League Assembly 25 Sept 1928.

(quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr.K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume I, 2nd Edition, P.128)

H0680 - 0018

Neurath No. 34

Defense Exhibit No.....

Excerpt from the speech of Count BERNSTORFF in the League Assembly on 25 September 1928.

The leader of the German delegation, Reich Chancellor MUELLER, has requested the League Assembly from this place to finally reach an agreement about the calling of a first disarmament conference, and to see that the technical work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission is now brought to an immediate conclusion. He added that it would have to be the task of the first disarmament conference to introduce, as the first step, a marked decrease of the present armament level, and, indeed in all factors of armament on land, on the sea and in the air, and furthermore to guarantee the full publicity for all armament elements. During the consultations of the third commission, the German delegation, as has already been mentioned in the report of the reporter, made this request the subject of a formal application by introducing the draft of a resolution, the basic contents of which stated, the League Assemblies should ask the League of Nations Council to call the first disarmament conference during the year 1929, and to entrust the President of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission with summoning this commission for the purpose of setting up a conference program at the proper time.

Do I need to tell you how greatly the German delegation regrets that its requests were not honored? The arguments held out to us, are moving in a twofold direction. On the one hand, objections were raised against the final conclusions, which Germany believes she can [illegible] to deduce from the fact of her own disarmament, since criticism has been made on the manner of fulfilment of the German disarmament obligations and attempts have also been made to weaken the significance of, and the reason for, this disarmament. Besides this, the possibilities prevailing today for an effective initiation of general disarmament have been judged with surprising scepticism and reserve. There have been placed in the foreground technical and polical difficulties which oppose the speedy arrival of the first stage of general disarmament, and declared unadvisable and even dangerous the resolution requested by Germany for firm concrete measures.

In spite of our sincere wish to understand the viewpoint of the other delegations, we have not been able to convince ourselves of the validity of these objections, and must maintain our viewpoint as it has been set forth from this place. [illegible]

Unfortunately, I find it necessary to refer once more to the question of the execution of German disarmament, which has come up here. It is not appropriate to try to bring the dragging tempo of the Geneva negotiations into any sort of connection with reference to the period of time which has been taken for the execution of the German disarmament obligations. Well, how is it with that? On 1 January 1921 the strength of the German Reichswehr had been decreased to 100 000 men. Already in the summer of 1920 the prescribed reduction of the German fleet had been carried out.

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By the end of 1922 the destruction and surrender of weapons and ammunitions prescribed by treaty had been complied with to 95%. Hereby disarmament in all major points had been carried out. Only certain points remained unsettled, in which questions of interpretation were concerned.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Germany cannot feel other than bitterness if the disarmament obligations loyally carried out are to go unrecognized in their extraordinary importance, or if one even goes as far as to reproach Germany for her state of armament which was imposed on her by the Versailles Treaty, and if that peaceful reconstrucion work is used as an argument against us.

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security"
("Abruestung und Sicherheit")

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN,

Vol.1, 2nd Edition Page 128).

Certified true copy:

s/ Baron von Luedinghausen

(Dr.Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)

Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680 - 0020

Filed June 2 v

(Page 96 of orig.)

NEURATH Document No. 36

Defense Exhibit No. ....

Excerpts from

the speech by Reich Chancellor BRUENING

at Kiel on 19 May 1931

(quotation from "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume I,

2nd edition, page 153)

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NEURATH Document No. 36
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from the speech by Reich Chancellor BRUENING on 19 May 1931 before the "Bundesversammlung".

"... With absolute justification and deep sincerity, Germany can say of herself that, in the conscientious fulfilment of her disarmament obligations, she has omitted nothing which had been imposed upon her by the treaties. We expect that, if from these treaties a hope for humanity is to emerge at all, our disarming will be initated. It is a matter of course that we are making an effort to assure our people of the small measure of security which the agreements have granted to us. This also is in the interest of Europe and the world. One does not serve peace by creating two types of privileges, and two types of securities for nations. Only a community of free, equally priviledged nations, their contentment, their own sense of responcibility and their voluntary subordination to the spirit of peaceful compromise can be a secure guarantee for world peace.

In sincerest veracity, we are extending our hand in this solemn hour to those who are willing to grant us equal priviledges with themselves. Much grief can be forgotten if the others will grant us equal patriotism and equal national pride as they assume for themselves and their own country ....."

WOLFF's Telegraph office No. 1032 of 19 May 1931.

(quotation from "Disarmament and Security"
by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN,
Volume 1, 2nd edition, page 153)

Certified true copy

s/ Baron.von.LUEDINGHAUSEN.

(Dr. Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-law and notary

H0680 - 0022

NEURATH No. . 37 . . .

Defense Exhibit No. . . . . .

Excerpt from

the speech of Reich Foreign Minister Dr. CURTIUS at the League of Nations Assembly of 12 September 1931, on the disarmament question.

(Quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, volume I, 2nd edition, page 173)

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NEURATH No. 37

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Lines 15 - 42:

Excerpt from the speech of Reich Foreign Minister

Dr. CURTIUS at the League of Nations Assembly of 12 September 1931

on the disarmament question.

As to the importance of disarmament for increased security, the declaration made by the Federal Assembly in the year 1928 on the relationship between a decrease of armament and an increase in international security still stands. The conviction that security is safeguarded, not by arming but by disarming, is a decisive characteristic of the community of States as organized in the League of Nations, distinct from former methods of international policy. The security of States means a guarantee for the safeguarding of peace only in the event of all States having an equal share in it. Now, the League of Nations Statutes know but one type of national security for all members of the Federation. Security, based on superiority in arms, means at all times insecurity and danger for the other States with inferior armament. It sows mistrust, and invariably results in the revival of the idea of an armament race, while one of the essential reasons for founding the League of Nations was compl elimination of that idea. Every German who has observed the effect of such conditions on his own people knows the extent to which the feeling of military impotence, compared with heavily armed neighbors, weighs on the soul of the nation.

I cannot let this opportunity pass to point once again to a fact of cardinal importance. The obligations which Germany took upon herself in 1919 have their counterpart in the pledge made by the other States that Germany's disarmament would serve as an instrument in the initiation of general disarmament on the part of the other States. In the meantime twelve years have elapsed; Germany has been a member of the League of Nations for five years and this promise has not been redeemed. If, at last, the Disarmament Conference assembles, the German people cannot be expected to resign themselves to a legalization of the present armament conditions. Therefore, a considerable and effective cut in the armament of heavily

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NEURATH No. 37

Defense Exhibit No. .....

armed States is for Germany an indispensable prerequisite to the success of the Conference.

(Quoted from "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN)

Volume I, 2nd edition, page 173)

Certified true copy:

signed: Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Baron von Luedinghausen)

Attorney-at-Law and Notary.

(Page 101 of orig.)

NEURATH No. 39...

Defense Exhibit No.....

Excerpt from

The speech of Ambassador NADOLNY

in the Main Committee of the

Disarmament Conference on 22 July

1932 with the declaration of intent-

ions of the German Government,

(quotation from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol. I, 2nd edition, pages 840/41 and 847/48

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NEURATH NO....39.....
Defense Exhibit No...

Excerpt from the speech of Ambassador NADOLNY in the main-committee of the disarmament conference on 22 July 1932 with the declaration of intentions of the German Government.

The States which were disarmed on the basis of the peace-treaties are, however , confronted by an entirely different situation. This conference is even for these States a disarmament conference, but it is not their own disarmament which is involved. These States are concerned more with the fact, that their disarmament should be followed by general disarmament and that general disarmament should be brought into harmony with the circumstances of their own disarmament. From this situation result the demands of the disarmed States, which are known to you, namely decrease of armament to the lowest possible level and equality of rights, that means substitution for the present situation of unilateral disarmament of the application in an equal manner to all countries of the regimes of Article 8 of the charter of the League of Nations.

The generalization of disarmament, imposed on us, should as you all know, be one of the first tasks of the League of Nations. This is what was promised to us in the year of 1919. Today we write 1932. I do not wish to spend too much time on the past. But no one will be able to deny that, the German people have displayed the greatest patience and the greatest moderation throughout this whole period, and you will all agree, I believe, that we have shown a similar attitude during the course of this conference. For the decision even to participate in this conference, required a great deal of good will and courage on our part, after the preparatory disarmament commission had accepted article 53 of the drafted agreement, which denies equality to Germany and which intends to perpetuate the exceptional regime of Germany in relation to the whole world imposed on it by disarmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty. In spite of this resolution of the preparatory disarmament commissions the attached great importance to loyal cooperation with all our efforts in the task of general disarmament in the hope of influencing it along the line of just and satisfactory solutions and to be able to go hand in hand with other nations. Since the start of the conference, we have constantly endeavored to come to an understanding with the other delegations without regard to our own sensitivity or prestige.

My Government has charged me to make the following declaration:

Final declaration of the German Government:

The German Government is prepared to continue to participate in the tasks of the disarmament conference,

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in order to contribute with all his power, toward the taking of a truly decisive step in the direction of general disarmament in the sense of Article 8 of the League of Nations charter. In the name of the German Government I must however express the opinion today that its cooperation is possible only, if the further work of the conference takes place on the basis of indubitable recognition of the equality of rights of nations.

The equality of rights of nations is the fundamental principle of the League of Nations, as well as of the community of States in general. It should be incompatible with the sentiment of national honor and international justice, for the conference to intend to establish rules and principles for the general disarmament of States, but at the same time to refuse to allow Germany or other States to participate in these general rules and principles, thus subjecting any state to a discriminatory exceptional regime. This would also be a violation of the treaty demands to which Germany is entitled and which she cannot renounce under any circumstances, The German Government is forced to state with deepest regret that the resolution at hand does not take this view point into account. It has rather had to gather from the work of the first period of the conference just past, in particular from the discussions of the last few days, that these necessary prerequisites have not yet been understood and acknowledged by all governments, The German government considers it possible that profitable work may be achieved in this obscurity concerning a basic question of the whole disarmament problem. It therefore must insist that these doubts be removed through an immediate recognition of the equality of all states in regard to national security and in regard to the application of all provisions of the agreement. As far as individual questions arising from application of the basic principle of equality of rights require clarification, the German Government is prepared for immediate negotiations about them with the states concerned. However, the German Government must point out even today, that it cannot hold out a prospect of further collaboration, if a satisfactory clarification of this point which is decisive for Germany should not be reached by the time the work of the conference begins again.

Quoted from: "Disarmament and
Security"
("Abruestung und
Sicherheit")

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN

Vol. I, 2nd Edition, Pages

840/41 and 847/48

Certified true copy:

s/ Baron von Luedinghausen

. . . . . .

(Baron von Luedinghausen)

Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680 - 0027

H0680 - 0028

Total June 22

NEURATH No. ....40.....

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from:

The German memorandum concerning the questions of equality of rights, dated 29 August 1932.

(Quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN)

Volume I, 2nd edition, pages 408 - 13)

NEURATH No. 40

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Lines 1 to 11 incl.:

The German Memorandum concerning the Question of Equality of Rights dated 29 August 1939.

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1. After the last proceedings in Geneva, concerning the disarmament problem, it is important to make the attempt to clarify as soon as possible via diplomatic means the question which the German delegation has brought up in its final statement on 22 July. For this purpose, the German Government would like first of all get into contact with the French Government pursuant to the confidential discussions which already had been carried out with the French representatives in Geneva. It is of the opinion that a confidential discussion between the German and French Governments, during wh the standpoints and desires of both are presented in the open, is the best means for the obtaining of an understanding.

Lines 24 to end incl.:

The German Government which considers the task of this conference in view of this treaty for legal and political reasons often explained by it, a much more radical disarmament of all nations, could already for this reason not consent to the resolution. But another viewpoint is added. Actually the decisions had no sense at all for Germany. For despite the discrepancy between the disarmament regime contemplated by them and the regi of the Versailles treaty, the question remained completely open in the resolution whether the decisions made should also apply to Germany. As long as this question has not been clarified, participation by the German delegation will also be impossible during future conferences about the final settlement of individual points of the disarmament problem.

3. Under these circumstances, the resolution of 23 July became immediately the basic question brought up, which has been designated in the discussions until now as the question of "Germany's Equality of Rights." Germany has made her claim for equality of rights valid from the beginning of the disarmament conference, and has not only repeatedly explained the sense and the importance of this claim in the framework of the conference sessions themselves, but also by diplomatic means and in unofficial discussions between representatives of both sides. In order to exclude any misunderstanding in this respect, it shall be explained in the following onc more, summarizing what Germany understands by equality of rights and how she thinks practically about this realization of this principle.

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Lines 1 to 23 incl.:

4. In this one must say first that there are no regulations in the radical formulation of the general disarmament desired by the German Government which Germany would reject because of the importance of the ties connected with them if the general regime, created by the convention would apply to all states. Accordingly, Germany has always demanded that the other states disarm to a level of armament which, under consideration of the specia conditions of each land, corresponds in character and quantity to the armament level which has been imposed upon Germany by the treaty of Versaill With this, Germany's demand for equality of right would have been satisfied in a most simple manner. However, the German Government, to its great regret had to see in the resolution of 23 July that the convention would correspond neither in methods nor in extent of disarmament to the pattern of Versailles.

Under these circumstances, no one can expect the German Government to be satisfied with a result of a conference which for the highly armed states would result only in minor changes of their present armament level; for Germany, however, it would retain the Versailles treaty. Germany has the sa right to national security as any other state. It can now only be concerned with considering how the necessary equalizing of armaments and with this the realization of the national security of all states can be prepared for by th first convention.

Lines 53 to 57:

7. In the field of qualitative disarmament, the German Government is willing to accept any prohibition of weapons which applies to all states equally. On the other hand, those categories of weapons which are not prohibited generally by the convention, must principally be allowed for Germany as well.

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As far as the military system is concerned, the German Government must also demand for itself the right of all other states to organize itself in the framework of the generally applicable regulations in such a manner as to correspond to the requirements as well as to the economic and social characteristics of the country. On the one hand, organizational changes must be considered here such as the gradation of the active period of service of the long term enlistees and freedom in the branch of the armed forces; on the other hand, the short term training of a special obligatory militia for purposes of keeping up the interior order as well as for frontier and coast protection.

It is self-understood that the German Government will take the financial situation of the Reich into account in the measures contemplated by it.

8. Finally, in the statement of the French Premier Minister, especially in connection with the question of the German equality of rights, the importance of the security question for France has been emphasized again. The German Government cannot very well take a position at the moment since it does not know how far the concrete wishes of the French Government extend. However the German Government will always be willing for the discussion of plans which are to serve to assure the security of all states in an equal manner.

9. In conclusion, the German Government would like to state also the following: In view of the prevailing legal and factual situation it hopes with confidence that the above explanations will convince the French Government of the loyal and moderate character of the German intentions and that they open the road to a rapid understanding. In fact, the situation today is thus that the question of German equality of rights may not remain unsettled much longer. The necessity for its solution results from the course until now and the present status of the Geneva disarmament proceedings, but above that, it results from reasons which are connected with the general international situation. It will contribute considerably to the removal of present tensions and to the quietening of the political relations if the military discrimination against Germany finally disappears, which is felt by the German people as a humiliation, and which at the same time prevents the establishment of a quiet equilibrium in Europe.

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN,

Volume I, 2nd edition, pages 408/13)

Certified true copy:

signed: Baron von LUEDINGSHAUSEN

(Baron von Luedingshausen)

Attorney-at-Law and Notary.

H0680 – 0032

Entered June 22

Neurath Ex ..41..

Defense Exhibit No .....

Excerpt from

the interview of the Reich Foreign Minister with the(W.T.B.) on 6 Sept. 1932 concerning the purpose of the memorandum of 29 August 1932 and the reason for publishing it.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr.K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol I, 2nd Edition, pages 413/17)

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(Page 110 of Orig.
Lines 44 – end)

.....

It has already been established so far, that it is impossible for Germany to participate in further deliberations of the Disarmament Conference until the question of German equality of rights has been clarified on principle. Our equality of rights and not our armament is the point which we have set up for debate. This reveals my point so clearly, that, as I should like to assume, it will remove all basis for absurd rumors about German plans. If the highly armed powers cannot decide in favour of radical disarmament and if therefore one concludes that our equality of rights can be established only by modification of our present armament regime, it is an obvious distortion of the truth to speak about German armament tendencies and desire for military power. The German Government does not think at all about things as imputed to it in certain foreign newspapers. In the German proposal for negotiations there is no mention either about/with parity to-day's

French armament standard, nor about formation of an army of three hundred thousand men, nor about the erection of a great number of new factories for production of war material, nor about other similar proposals. It is equally misleading to mention that our proposals remove the foundations from the London Fleet Pact. What we demand from the standpoint of equality of rights is no more than a certain modification of our present armament system, a modification which at the same time takes into account the necessity of adapting to our special political, social and economic circumstances an inflexible system which has been imposed on our country. It is also much too convenient a method to persuade us to be patient and to feed us on hope that the disarmament of the other powers and thus our equality of rights will be realised in the course of time. We have now been waiting for more than ten years for the realization of our claim. The disarmament conference has arrived at a point where the decision about our equality of rights must be made and no conference power may be allowed to avoid taking a clear stand on this question. Nobody can expect Germany to be satisfied any longer with a discrimination which is incompatible with the honor of the German people and their security.

(quoted from "Abruestung und Sicherheit" ("Disarmament and Security") by Dr.K SCHWENDEMANN, Vol.I 2nd Edition, pages 413/17).

Certified true copy

signed Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr.Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)

Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680 – 0034

Filed June 22

(Page 112
of orig.)

Neurath No..43.....

Defense Exhibit No.....

Excerpt from the letter of the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron v. Neurath to the President of the Disarmament Conference Henderson dated September 14th, 1932.

(quoted from, "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN Volume I, 2nd Edition, Page 451/52)

H0680 – 0035

Neurath No..43.....

Defense Exhibit No.....

Letter of the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs Baron von Neurath to the President of the Disarmament Conference Henderson, dated September 14th, 1932.

Dear President,

In the name of the German Government I have the honor to announce to you the following:

In the deliberations of the General Commission preceding the accptance of the resolution of July 23rd of this year, the chief of the German Delegation has explained the reasons which oblige the German Government to reject this resolution. He has thereby demonstrated that in consideration of the position of the deliberations of the Conference, the question of the equality of rights of the disarmed States cannot longer remain without a solution. For this reason he has declared that the German Government cannot take part in the further procedings of the Conference, before a satisfactory clarification of the question of the equality of rights of Germany. The resolution however having been agreed, it is now clear that the future Disarmament Conventions will remain far behind the disarmament regulations of the Treaty of Versailles and that they will differ essentially from this treaty with regard to the type and method of disarmament. The question of the application of the future System with regard to Germany has thereby become an immediate actuality. It is obvious that a settlement of the separate concrete points of the disarmament problem is impossible without an answer fo that question.

In the view of the German Government there is only one solution to be considered, viz. that all States are subject to the same regulations and principles concerning disarmament and that no exceptional discriminatory System is valid for any State. Germany cannot be expected to participate in the conversations concerning the disarmament measures to be stipulated in the convention, as long as it is not certain that the solutions agreed upon will also be applied to Germany. In order to realize the proviso for a future collaboration in the Conference as quickly as possible, the German Government has meanwhile made efforts to bring about a clarification of the question of the equality of rights by diplomatic means. Unfortunately it must be admitted that so far the German efforts have had no satisfactory results. Under these circumstances I regret to be obliged to inform you that the German Government cannot accept the invitation for the meeting of the Excutive of the Conference beginning September 21st of this year.

H0680 — 0036

H0680-0037

(Page 451/52)

The German Government continues to be convinced that a radical carrying out of general disarmament is urgently necessary in the interests of peace. It will follow the work of the Conference with interest and determine her future attitude in accordance with the proceedings of the Conference. Kindly accept, dear President, the assurance of my high esteem.

signed Baron von Neurath.

quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. SCHWENDEMANN

1th Volume I, 2nd Edition, Page 451/52

Certified true copy

signed Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN)

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Filed June 22

(Page 115 of orig.)

NEURATH No. 45....

Defense Exhibit No.....

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Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs

Baron V. Neurath before the representatives

of the German press on 30 Sept. 1932

(quoted from: "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. Schwendemann,

Vol.1 2nd Edition, Pages 457-60).

- -

H0680 - 0038

(Page 116 of orig.)
(lines 1 to 27 incl.)

NEURATH No. 45
Defense Exhibit No.....

Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron v. Neurath before the representatives of the German press on 30 Sept. 1932.

You know the earlier course of our struggle for equality of rights. We have already, before and during the disarmament conference repeatedly and clearly declared that we can only participate in a general disarmament agreement which applies to us in the same manner as it applies to the other states. This agreement must put an end to the unilateral discrimination against Germany in military matters. So long as there was a prospect of the general disarmament being accomplished after the example of our own, the question of our equality of rights was not acute. It was made acute by the well-known adjournment resolution of 23 July which made it unmistakably clear that the other powers had no intentions of committing themselves to such an extensive limitation of their military freedom as we have to bear. Consequently, we have subordinated our further participation in the disarmament negotiations to the explicit acknowledgement of our equality of rights. For us, the question concerned is: How is the application of the results of the disarmament conference going to affect us? To clear up this question, we have offered to talk with France. The French Government has, however, declined the negotiations suggested by us in the form of a private preliminary two-party talk and even failed to answer our clearly stated question. Indeed, they evaded this question and at the same time accused us of wanting to rearm. The French Prime Minister has repeated this charge in his speech at Gromat. The Reich Chancellor has energetically and explicitly refuted him.

... ...

H0680 – 0039

(Page 117 of orig.)
(lines 12 to end incl.)

No amount of suspicion can cast doubt of any kind on the accomplished fact of German disarmament. No amount of charges against the alleged failures of Germany to comply with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles can conceal the fact that the general Disarmament Conference has broken up after six months of negotiations without any positive results to speak of. No amount of discussion can dismiss the fact of the unilateral German disarmament and of the over-armament of the other States, nor the obligation of the other States to disarm themselves.

Whoever acts upon alleged failures of Germany to comply with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles poisons the atmosphere. The attitude of the German Government in the question of the equality of rights can in no way be influenced by such maneuvers. We claim, within the frame-work of the agreements on general disarmament which it is the purpose of the Disarmament Conference to conclude, equal freedom with the other states in the military question. There must be an end to the unilateral discrimination against Germany. No German Government will renounce the vital right of the German nation to national defense and security.

You will probably want to know how things will now proceed. Our point of view is known to the other powers. We shall not take part in the negotiations of the general Disarmament Conference until our equality of rights is no longer put in doubt by anyone. It must be made quite clear that the general disarmament agreement applies to us just as to the other states and that no discriminating exception of any sort will be made against us in the future."

(quoted from: "Disarmament and Security"
by Dr. K. Schwendemann,
Vol. 1, 2nd Edition, Pages 457/60)

Certified true copy
Signed, Baron v. Luedinghausen
(Dr. Baron v. Luedinghausen)
Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680 – 0040

Filed June 22

(Page 118 of orig.)

NEURATH Document No. 46

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

the French Plan of 14 November 1932

on standardization of army systems of

continential Europe

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN

Volume 2, page 318/19)

H0680 - 0041

H0680 - 0042

NEURATH Document No. 46

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from the French plan, dated 14 November 1932, for standardization of army system of Continental Europe.

I

Questionaire on active strength;
of 15 November 1933

I

Questionaire concerning French plan for the standardization of army system of Continental Europe.

(Conf. D./G. G,/4.)

1.a) Is it the opinion of the main commission that for the purpose of standardization, the armies of the continental European countries should be changed into armies with short terms of service, and with limited active strength ?
b) Shall this reorganization affect also all active strength, now overseas, or only a part of them ?
In the affirmative case:
2.a) Shall pre-military training be included in the training period ?
b) What are its characteristics ?
3.a) Shall military training of any kind obtained outside of the army, be included in training period ?
b) What are its characteristics ?
4.a) Shall the professional personnel and the personnel with long periods of service be limited on a common basis ? (e.g. training staffs, special units , cadres, military administration personnel ?)
b) What are the characteristics of such personnel ?
5.a) Shall the active strength of police units of a military character be limited on a common basis ?
b) What are the characteristics which will permit ascribing military character to police forces ?
c) Is the commission of the opinion that any increase above the active strength allowed for police forces of military character must be compensated for by a proportionate reduction in the active strength as per question 4 ?
6.) Shall the limitation of active units, in terms of figures, be based on the daily average strength ?
a) If so, should there be a provision for an absolute maximum of the persons present during every period of the year ?
b) Should the contingent which is going through training, i.e. the number of trained reserves also be subject to limitation ?
7.) Shall it be prohibited to have among the forces serving only as home guard units consisting of professional soldiers, or of soldiers whose years of service exceed the period provided by law - not considering special units intended for common action ?

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN Volume 2, Pages 3/8/19)

Certified true copy:

signed: Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

.....

Dr. Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN
Attorney-at-law and notary.

H0680 – 0043

Fdd June 22

(Page 120 of orig.)

NEURATH NO. 47

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

Reich Minister, Baron von NEURATH's speech

in the session of the League of Nations Assembly on 7 December 193[illegible]

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWINDEMANN

volume I, 2nd, page 478)

H0680-0044

NEURATH NO. 47

Defense Exhibit No. .....

From Reich Minister Baron von NEURATH's speech in the session of the League of Nations Assembly on 7 December 1932

..... Aside from the Manchurian conflict there is another problem waiting for solution here in Geneva, which is of concern to the entire world. Discussion of this other problem is not scheduled here, but consideration of the Manchurian conflict forces us to keep before us another fundamental truth in addition to the general points of view to which I hinted. If we desire to create truly effective guarantee that in the future, conflicts do not demand a power political adjustment, but that they find a just and fair settlement without the use of military power, if we desire that the authority of the League of Nations be strengthened for this its highest purpose, then we must see to it that a complete equalization of the military power of all states takes place. This equalization is the primary and indispensable prerequisite for an effective guarantee of peaceful settlement of controversies, a prerequisite which if not realized, will cause all legal measures whatever their type maybe, to remain problematical. Had there been need of an additional proof of this, events which happened recently in the far East would have procured it.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"
volume 1, 2nd edition, page 478)

Certified true Copy:

(Dr. Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney at law and Notary

H0680 - 0045

Filed June 22

Neurath No. 47a

Defense Exhibit No. .....

German Translation of the Five-Power-Declaration dated 11 December 1932 concerning the question of the equality of rights.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume I, 2nd Edition, pages 479/480).

Neurath No 47a

Defense Exhibit No .....

German Translation of the Five Power Declaration dated 11 December 1932 concerning the question of the equality of rights.

"1. The Government of the United Kingdom, France and Italy have declared that one of the principles of the Disarmament Conference must be/guarantee equal rights to Germany and the other countries, disarmed according to the agreements, by a system, offering security to all countries, and that this principle should be embodied in the agreement, which comprises the resolutions of the Disarmament Conference. This declaration embodies that the armament limitation of all countries must be contained in the expected Disarmament agreement. There is complete agreement regarding the necessity to discuss at the Conference the ways and means of applying this equality of rights.

2. On the basis of this declaration, Germany manifested her willingness to take part again in the Disarmament Conference.

3. The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy are prepared, together with all other European States to confirm anew solemnly, that under no circumstances will they try to settle any present or future points of controversy by force. This shall not exclude a detailed discussion of the security question.

4. The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy declare, that they are determined to cooperate with the other countries represented, aiming at the immediate draft of a treaty, resulting in an extensive reduction and limitation of the armaments and which at the same time provides for a future revision for the purpose of a further reduction.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume I, 2 Edition, Page 479-480)

Certified true copy:

(Signed) Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN
(Dr.Frhr.v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680 – 0046

H0680 - 0047

Filed June 22

(Page 124 of Orig.)

Neurath No 48 .....

Defense Exhibit No.....

Reich Minister Baron v. NEURATH in "Heimat-dienst" (Home Service) of 21 December 1932 concerning the acknowledgment of the German right to equality.

(quoted from Disarmament and Security by Dr. SCHWENDEMANN.

Vol I 2nd Edition Pages 484/87)

H0680 - 0048

That was the situation, when the delegates of Germany, England, France and Italy assembled in Geneva on the occasion of the Extraordinary Assembly of the League of Nations. At the instance of the British Prime Minister conversations began among them about the question of the equality of rights, in which a delegate of the United States also participated. The French Prime Minister presented a formula concerning equality of rights in which considerable progress was to be seen, but which I could not regard as sufficient. Therefore I asked counter-questions and made supplementary proposals. In protracted discussions, in which the British Prime Minister Mac Donald used his great authority and his art of arbitration and we were also supported by the delegates of other countries, it was finally possible to establish the declaration consisting of four articles which was signed on 11 December. The German equality of rights is acknowledged in it unequivocally - it cannot be charged by any art of interpretation. It is not characterized, as intendd in the first formula of HERRIOT, as an aim, but as one of the leading basic principles of the Disarmament Conference and is supprosed to be realized practically in the Convention. We also demand security for all States mentioned in the declaration, as we do not possess the minimum of national security in accordance with article 8 of the Charter of the League of Nations, but wish to obtainit by the practical execution of the equality of rights within the framework of general disarmament.

When the Disarmament Conference began on 2 February of this year the draft for an agreement elaborated by the preparatory Disarmament Commission was submitted to it, article 53 of which denied equality of rights to Germany and to the other disarmed States: The disarmament regulations of the Peace Treaties, entirely independent of the result of the Disarmament Conference were to remain in force. It is true that the Conference did not take the drafted agreement as a basis, as some of the States wished, but nevertheless as a framework for its negotiations. Article 53 of the draft of the agreement is dead. For the future then will not be, as this article intended two kinds of rights in the armament question, but only one equal right for all. The Disarmament agreement as it is to be elaborated by the Conference will be exactly as valid for us as for the others and will replace part V of the Versailles Treaty.

However it would be a mistake to believe that the battle is already won. The declaration of 11 December provides for the discussion of ways and means of the application of equality of rights in the Disarmament Conference. Certainly this is in accordance with the point of view we have had from the first. However this naturally signifies also, that the discussion concerning the practical establishment of that minimum of nations security which we need, is still before us. I am not unaware of the great difficulties in this matter which we shall still have to surmount.

The acknowledgment of our equality of rights in the armament question was a demand of the whole German people. This solidarity of the German will has essentially contributed to the success up to now. It will also be necessary for the deliberations on the practical accomplishment of the equality of rights in detail. I do not doubt that, we can rely on it for the future also.

(quoted from Disarmament and Security
by Dr.K. SCHWENDEMANN
Volume I, 2nd Edition, Pages 484/87)

Certified true copy:

signed: Baron v.LUEDINGHAUSEN
(Dr.Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-Law and Notary.

H0680 - 0049

Filed June 22

NEURATH No. 49

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from:

The English Agenda

of 30 January 1933

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and

Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN

Vol. 2 Page 315).

H0680 – 0050

NEURATH No. 49
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

the English Agenda 30 January 1933.

3.) Application of the principle that the armament limitations of Germany and the other disarmed countries be contained in the same disarmament agreement in which the armament limitations of the others are stated, so as to substitute the disarmament agreement for those articles of Part V of the Versailles Treaty which at present limit Germany's armament and armed forces as well as for the corresponding provisions of the other peace treaties for the disarmed states.

4.) Application of the principle that the limitations restated for Germany and the other disarmed states be valid for the same duration and subject to the same methods of revision as those stipulated for other countries; further establishment of an organ of the Disarmament Conference by the signatory states for the timely initiation of new deliberations prior to the expiration of the agreement, for the purpose of concluding a new disarmament agreement with a view to further equalization of armaments.

5.) Inclusion in the agreement, as regards war material, of the principle of qualitative equality and of stipulations for the achievement of such equality, if not immediately after the agreement goes into effect, then within definite time limits. The reduction of the armies of the continental European states to a general unified type of organization will have to be taken into consideration in this matter.

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol. 2 Page 315).

H0680-0051

I hereby certify that the above excerpt from "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol. 2, Page 315, is a verbatim copy from the original before me.

.....

(Dr. Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)

Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680-0052

Filed July 21 1946

(Page 130 of orig.)

NEURATH Document No. 50

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

the speech of Mac DONALD about the

English plan

on 16 March 1933

(quoted from: "Disarmament and Safety"

("Abruestung und Sicherheit")

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN,

Volume 2, pages 56/57)

H0680-0053

NEURATH Document No. 50

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Lines 1 - 30 incl.:

Excerpt from the speech of Mac DONALD about the English plan on 16 March 1933.

The first presupposition for an international conference with a truly international spirit must consist in withdrawal or retreat before them. If these facts which I have in mind at this moment, are honored by men with good will and with honorable intentions, then results must ensue.

One of my friends, a man for whom I have the highest respect, recently spoke very serious words. The man in question is someone whom I have always considered a great servant of international peace and in whom I have the greatest confidence because of his endeavours for peace. "Either Germany will get justice and liberty, or Europe will run the danger of annihilation." These are grave words, and we must recall them again and again. For these are the words of an honorable man, and they have a very special meaning for us and special weight. If Germany wanted only to receive, she would put herself into a false position; because that is not the sense of the gift. What is necessary, is a contribution from both sides at the same time. These contributions vary, because there are some of us who are armed, and others who are not armed. The disarmed nations desire justice and liberty, and the armed nations must contribute to disarmament. The disarmed nations must do their part for the restoration of confidence, good will, security, and mutual understanding. I should therefore like to direct the most urgent appeal to both of them, so that this double contribution will be made to the problem of disarmament as well as to the problem of confidence and pacification.

We cannot do anything here which would be worth the trouble, if endeavors are not made on both sides to contribute to the common course .....

Certified true copy:

signed Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

.....

Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

Attorney-at-law and notary public.

H0680-0054

NEURATH No. 51

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from

the essay of Baron von NEURATH in

"The League of Nations"

of 11 May 1933

(quoted from: "Disarmament and

Security" ("Abruestung und Sicherheit")

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN

Volume 2, pages 386 to 391

H0680-0055

Excerpt from the essay of Baron von NEURATH in the "League of Nations" of 11 May 1943.

Germany's policy
in the disarmament conference 1)

By Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs
Baron von NEURATH

The disarmament conference has by now lasted already more than 15 months. The number of the disarmament plans, suggestions, and counter suggestions brought up there is considerable. The conference machine has produced ever so many documents and minutes of meetings which can actually only be surveyed by a few specialists. As it occurs so often in the negotiations of the League of Nations, the disarmament question is in danger to become some kind of secret science for experts. In it lies the danger that the actually simple basic problems which are in question at the disarmament conference, will become obscure and unclear, and that the subject of disarmament which appeared to be supported by an impressive tide of public opinion of all countries at the beginning, will become an affair of the disarmament specialists assembled in Geneva. Since no other people has a greater interest on practical results of the disarmament conference than the German people, it is necessary that the basic principle of the disarmament question and Germany's interests will again and again be made quite clear by the German side.

There are mainly two problems in question at the disarmament conference, the second of which is more or less a subquestion of the first one. The first one reads:

Is it possible to bring the armament race to a standstill by a limitation and decrease of armaments applicable to all states of the world, and to secure a decisive assurance of world peace with it, or will the peoples themselves determine the extent of their armaments in the future, as well, and increase them to the utmost, without any obligation based on international treaties?

The second question reads: How is the armament question to be regulated in the future for those states which are already disarmed, on the basis of the peace treaties? These states have an undeniable legal claim to the general disarmament, according to the standards and principles used on them. Will the disarmament conference lead to a satisfiction of this claim, i.e. will the other peoples be willing to fulfil their obligation?

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1) At the same time published in the "Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung" of 11 May and in No. 58 of the Geneva Magazine of the German league for the League of Nations" League of Nations" ("Voelkerbund").

H0680-0056

(Lines 21 - 40 incl.)

The German thesis remained the same during the entire course of the conference. It stated disarmament of the highly armed states and German equality of rights. From the beginning on, it was very clearly emphasized by the German representatives that the aim of the German disarmament policy was the equalization of armaments between the disarmed and not yet disarmed states, and that Germany wanted to see this equalization brought about by the reduction of the armaments of the states not yet disarmed, if possible, in order to avoid the necessity of increasing her own armament as much as possible. The German disarmament thesis therefore was in unison with the aims of the conference and with the financial, economic and political needs of the world for which the result would be an essential reduction of armaments, financial relief, strengthening of confidence, and an improvement of the entire political situation. During the entire period of the negotiations, the German policy has remained faithful to her initial attitude. She has supported all suggestions and motions which aimed at a real reduction of armament, and has made such suggestions herself. She has opposed all attempts to evade disarmament. At the same time, she has again and again raised the request for equality of rights and has kept making it more and more concret.

H0680-0057

(Lines 24 - 33 incl.)

If one wants to summarize briefly the result of 15 months of disarmament conference up to now for Germany, one unfortunately has to confirm that our request for the carrying out of equality of rights by disarmament of the others has been frustrated by the lacking will for disarmament by the highly armed states, and that, regardless of what the general limitation and reduction of armaments will look like in the framework of the English plan, if it will happen at all, we will be forced to supplementary armament by it. May one continue to hope that the air arm or at least bombing planes will be generally outlawed in the future and that the existing airforces will be done away with?

.....

(Line 41 to end of page)

The attempt has already been made to slander Germany in the world because of her request for equality of rights concerning the armament question and to suspect her of contemplating rearmament. Whoever refuses to take armament limitations imposed on Germany by the Versailles Treaty upon himself, has no right to raise such accusations against Germany. These accusations fall back upon all those who, during the long negotiations of the disarmament conference, have again and again refused to apply the standards of German disarmament on themselves. Nor will the German policy let herself influence by such accusations. Her point of view is completely unobjectionable, morally and legally. What is right for the others, is fair for Germany. What the others consider necessary for their security on weapons and armaments, is no longer dispensable for Germany's security either. If no agreement about the general disarmament would be reached and the complete sovereignty of the states would by this become the principle, they would have to be valid for Germany in the same manner as well. The right to live and the liberty of the German people cannot be measured by another standard than those of other peoples.

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" ("Abruestung und Sicherheit") by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume 2, pages 386 to 391)

Certified true copy:

signed Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN
.....

(Dr. Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-law and notary

H0680-0058

NEURATH Document No. 52

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Filed July 2, 1946

Excerpt from

HITLER's speech on 17 May 1933

to the German Reichstag.

(quoted from: "Abruestung und Sicherheit"

(Disarmament and Security) by Dr. K.

SCHWENDEMANN

Volume 2, Pages 408/409, 412/413

H0680-0059

NEURATH Document No. 52

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Filed July 21 1946

Excerpt from HITLER's speech on 17 May 1933 to the German Reichstag.

1.) Germany has until now taken upon herself all the security obligation resulting from the signing of the treaty of Versailles, the entry into the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, the Kellogg Pact, the arbitration treaties, the Pact for the Prevention of war, the M-Force Pact, etc. What other concrete guarantees can Germany still take upon herself ?

2.) On the other hand what guarantees does Germany have ? According to the reports submitted to the League of Nations, France alone possesses 3,046 airplanes in service, Belgium 350, Poland 700, Czechoslovakia 670. This is supplemented by immeasurable amounts of reserve planes, thousands of tanks, thousands of heavy artillery pieces, as well as all technical means to wage war with chemical agents. Does not Germany in her state, of dishonor and defenselessness have more justification to demand security, than the armed States who are allied with each other, by coalition ? Nevertheless Germany is ready at any time to take upon herself security obligations of an international character , if other nations on their part are also willing to do the same and if they benefit Germany. Germany would also be willing, without further ado to dissolve all her military institutions completely and to destroy the small remnants of her remaining arms, if the neighboring nations are also willing to do the same in an equally complete manner. Should these other States, however, not be willing to carry out the binding disarmament regulations, stipulated by the Versailles Treaty, then Germany would have at least to insist on her demand for equality of rights. The German government sees in the English plan a possible basis for the solution of these questions. But she must demand that the destruction of an existing defense installation is not forced upon her, without an at least qualitative equality of rights. Germany must demand that a change of the present defense institution not wanted by Germany but imposed upon us from abroad, should take place step by step within the scope of actual disarmament of the other States. In this connection, Germany expresses her consent to accept a period of transition of five years for the establishment of her national security, in the expectation that after this period the real equality of rights for Germany with the other states will have been achieved. Furthermore Germany is wholly prepared to renounce aggressive weapons altogether if within a certain period the armed nations also destroy these aggressive weapons and if their use is forbidden by an international convention. Germany has only one desire, namely to be able to safeguard her independence and to protect her borders.

H0680-0060

It is conceivable that Germany is raped contrary to any justice and contrary to any moral, but it is unthinkable and out of the question, that such an act should acquire legal validity by a signature. If it is attempted in news paper articles and in unfortunate speeches to threaten Germany with sanctions, such a monstrous measure could only be the punishment for our demand for disarmament - the fulfilment of the treaties. - Such a procedure could only lead to the final moral and actual abolition of the treaties themselves.

Germany, however, would even in this case never give up her peaceful demands. The political and economic consequences, the chaos, brought about in Europe by such an attempt would be the responsibility of those, who fight with such means against a people which does no harm to the world. All such attempts, every attempt to oppress Germany by means of a simple majority vote against the true spirit of the treaties could only be dictated by the intention to remove us from the conferences. The German people, however, possesses today enough character not to force its co-operation on the other nations in such a case but, although with a heavy heart, draw the only possible conclusion. It would be anyway difficult for us, as a continuously humiliated people to belong to the League of Nations any longer.

(quotation from "Abruestung und Sicherheit"
(Disarmament and Security) by
Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN,
Volume 2, pages 408/409, 412/413)

Certified true copy

signed: Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN
.....
Dr. Freiherr Von LUEDINGHAUSEN
Attorney-at-law and notary.

H0680-0061

Filed July 2, 1946

(Page 139 of orig.)

NEURATH NO. 53

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Declaration by Ambassador Nadolny

in the Main Committee on

19. May 1933

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security"
by Dr. K. SCHWINDEMANN
Vol. 2 Pages 415/417

H0680-0062

Filed July 2, 1946

(Page 40 of orig.)
Lines 39 - end.

NEURATH NO. 53
Defense Exhibit No. .....

Now as before, the German people expect of this conference two results: security through the disarmament of the powerfully armed States and equality of rights for Germany. They believe that the English proposal provides a basis, upon which a solution of these problems could be found. I can therefore declare in the name of my government that we accept this proposal, that is, not only, as hitherto, as a basis for discussion but as a basis for future agreement. Whatever alterations we have to suggest will be in keeping with this new attitude. I think this declaration will appear in your eyes as a new proof of the spirit of moderation and conciliation with which we are cooperating in the establishment of an agreement. And I hope the other states will do everything in their power to bring their interests into harmony with the positive result which, now appears to be materializing out of the British proposal

(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol. 2, Pages 415/417.)

Certified true copy:

Signed: Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)

H0680-0063

Filed July 21 1946

NEURATH No. .54...

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Excerpt from the statement by the representative of the United States, Norman Davis, in the meeting of the main committee on 22 May 1933.
(Quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" ("Abruestung und Sicherheit") by Dr. K. SCHEIDEMANN)
Volume 2, pages 419, 423 to 425.

H0680-0064

Filed July 2, 1946

NEURATH No. 54

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Lines 1 - 8 incl.:

Excerpt from the statement by the representative of the United States, Norman Davis, in the meeting of the main committee on 22 Ma 1933.

It would have been neither just nor wise - and this was not contemplated anyhow - that the Central Powers should be subjugated for alw to a special treatment in respect to armaments. There exists and there always has existed an obligation which has arisen for the other signatory states of the peace treaties to decrease their armaments in periods following each other to a level which corresponds exactly to the defensive requirements.

H0680-0065

Lines 3 - 10 incl.:

The latest speech by the German Reich Chancellor before the Reichstag which brought details about the German disarmament policy and at the same time agreed to the suggestion of President Roosevelt was very useful. This speech, as well as the statement of our collegue NADOLNY made here by which he accepted in Germany's name the British suggestion as basis for our future convention, has changed the situation much that we can again take up the discussion of this plan with the hope for success.

. . . . . .

Certified true copy:

signed: Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Baron von Luedinghausen)

Attorney-at-Law and notary.

(Page 144 of orig.)

NEURATH Document No. 55

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Filed July 2, 1946

Declaration of Ambassador

NADOLNY in the Chief Committee

on 27 May 1933 concerning

Air Disarmament

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"

by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN

Volume 2, Page 435 to 437

H0680-0066

(Page 145 of orig.)

Page 435 - 437

NEURATH No. 55

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Declaration of Ambassador NADOLNY in the Chief Committee on 27 May 1933 concerning Air Disarmament.

"If the German Delegation has indroduced a few proposals of modification into the chapter of air armament, it was done under the conviction that especially here the public opinion of all countries awaits from the Disarmament Conference a really decisive step for liberating the world once and for all from the nightmare of air-war.

14 years have passed since Germany destroyed her entire air war material, namely 15 700 airplanes, 2 700 motors and 547 airplane-hangars. This disarmament was meant to represent the first step toward a general disarmament, that is to say the other States were supposed to follow this example and likewise destroy their air armament. At that time already 14 years ago, the air force was also considered an especially offensive war instrument. It was recognized that air bombardment as principal weapon of the airplane would terribly menace the existence of every civilized nation, for without any distinction it would destroy soldiers and combatants as well as women and children, and also military targets as well as most important cultural objects. Therefore, at that time, it was deemed necessary that complete destruction of every military air transport would be the only and indispensable means of effectively eliminating the terrible offensive power of the air force. We regret that other countries despite this conviction did not by any means destroy their air-armament during the past 14 years. On the contrary, we observed an increase from year to year in the expenses for the perfection of the air forces in other states together with a continually increasing technical improvement of this war instrument, now having reached a degree of perfection enabling whole towns to be laid in ruins in a few hours. The atrocities of the air war have been explained very impressively, as I remember by Mr. BALDWIN in his impressive speech in the English House of Commons, in November 1932.

Everyone knows that the methods of warfare have entirely changed in comparison with former times, that the air force has become a decisive instrument of war. A distinction must be made today in the organization of the methods of defending a country; so to speak between a horizontal and a vertical defense, the former represented by Army and Navy, the latter by the Air Forces. Not one company, not one cannon, not one battle-ship must be moved in order to invade a country that has available only a horizontal defense. Attacks of an enemy air force are fully sufficient to devastate and destroy such a country.

I need not explain further that the specter of such a war is felt especially menacing in a country that is densely populated and industrialized to a high degree like Germany, and is aware of thousands of war planes at its borders ready to start and does not have a single military plane or other defensive instrument, such as anti-aircraft guns, against such air-aggression.

Therefore it is a matter of liberating the world by a decisive measure from the terrible danger of the air war. In consideration thereof it would be a clear and effective solution and a disarmament measure of a really wide bearing, if you would resolve on the abolition of all military air forces and would prohibit for the future absolutely without any restriction the use of this weapon as well as all bombing. At present it seems to me that a certain tendency prevails to make a difference also in the air force between offensive and defensive airplanes.

H0680-0067

H0680-0068

As far as the attitude of the German Government is concerned, under the present circumstances it considers that the total abolition of military air forces and furthermore an unrestricted prohibition of bombing together with international regulation and effective control of civilian air traffic is the best remedy to restore the mutual confidence between the nations and to guarantee for all people qualititative equal rights and equal security, in the domain of the air also. In the opinion of the German Delegation the decision concerning the abolition of the military air traffic can be made instantly, as the technical studies of the Air Committee are also advanced far enough to make possible this decision.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security"
by Dr. K. SCHWANDEMANN
Volume 2 Page 435-437

Certified true copy:

signed Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680-0069

Feldfunn 22

NEURATH NO. 56

Defense Exhibit No .....

Speech of the Reich Foreign Minister Baron von NEURATH to the Foreign Press on 15 September 1933.

(Quoted from "Abruestung und Sicherheit" (Disarmament and Security) by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Vol 2, pages 440 to 450)

(Page 148 of orig.)

(p.440 to 450)

Neurath No ..56.....

Defense Exhibit No .....

Line 27 to end of page:

Should one enquire about the final causes of this situation, about this political discord which weighs heavely on Europe, one continually comes across the fact that the spectre of the system of Versailles governs politics even to-day. For fourteen years have the victorious Powers met the changing democratic Governments of Germany with platonic proofs of friendship and theoretical expressions of sympathy. In practice their policy extended in all important questions to keeping Germany in the fetters of Versailles, to making unrevisable the agreement which in 1919 was defined as revisable and to perpetuating the treatment of Germany. As at Versailles all arguments were good enough hurt Germany, and as at that time the general principles of a moral, economic, historical and judicial kind were in no case applied equally, but were drawn up and used in such a way that their application always militated against Germany, one wishes even to day to measure Germany by two different standards.

Ladies and Gentlemen, foreign countries must ultimately understand that the German people have a right to defend themselves with all their might against this spirit of Versailles. The Reich Chancellor stated in his great Reichstag speech on 17 May in what sense, by which methods and with which aims we wish to carry on this fight, in order that the long period of political error may be closed at last. His exposition remains authorative for German foreign policy. I can only confirm with regret that in many places abroad even to-day, is lacking the true appreciation of the general direction of our foreign policy, whose strong point it is that Germany wishes peace and not war, a constructive peace at home and abroad.

H0680-0070

In this respect the state of the disarmament question must be treated with scepticism. Notwithstanding the concrete statement of our demands in the Reichstag speech on 17 May, which received the unanimous approval of the Reichstag, notwithstanding the farreaching advances made therein, from that time on no visible prgress was made on the part of the opposing Powers Ignoring the German opposition, the Disarmament Conference was adjourned for months without reaching any positive result, We entered willingly into the confidential negotiations so deserving of thanks, introduced by the President of the Conference Mr. Henderson during the Meeting interval, but even today we cannot perceive signs of the early achievement of a satisfactory solution. On the contrary, judging by certain symptoms, the heavily armed States appear to be less willing to fulfil of their disarmament obligations.

It is nothing new to us that one tries to justify this attitude with the assertion of the German design for armament. Ladies and Gentlemen I say this with the full consciousness of the importance of my words, that this is nothing but a conscious concealment of the fact that Germany's aim is exclusively the removal of the present condition of one-sided disarmament. I would remind you of following facts which cannot be turned nor twisted: We have accepted the demanded change of the Military system imposed on us by the Versailles Treaty under strictly defined prerequisites. We have declared that we refuse no prohibition of armament as too thorough if it is applied to all nations.

H0680-0071

We have further declared that we are prepared to renounce generally the apportionment of weapons of attack, if the armed nations on their part will destroy these weapons within a certain period and their further use be prohibited by an international convention. We have demanded only that as long as weapons are allowed to other nations, defensive weapons should not be prohibited to Germany alone. Moreover we have proposed to use this our equality of rights only to the extent fixed by agreement. Finally, we have agreed to the international control of armaments in so far as it is applied to all States equally. Yes, we have even offered to submit our political alliances to this control provided other States are equally willing, in order to show the whole world their non-military character. Is this agrearmament of Germany ? The highly armed States continue to arm, and instead of talking about their disarmament they talk about their security. One wishes, instead of beginning with an effective disarmament, to establish the control, so that actually it will hit only the States which are already disarmed. Yes, many foreign press organs seem to wish to disseminate the idea that the disarmed States should be submitted to a kind of a preliminary control before all further steps in the question of disarmament are taken. This is a postponement of the disarmament problem which could hardly be worse. I would like to assume also that the responsible authorities are not in agreement with such plans; it is hardly necessary to say that their realization would be a complete impossibility. Who is then threatend ? Not the other countries but Germany. Only abroad does one speak about war. Nobody in Germany thinks about war-like entanglements. Germany demands security and equality of rights; she wishes nothing but to preserve her independance and be able to protect her fontiers. The entire German people know from the experiences of the post war period, that the war brings to the victor no real profit, no lasting advantage. Is it fair on the other hand to maintain the contention that the new German Government wishes first to avoid any foreign ectanglements, but that the only thing it is concerned about is to make Germany sufficiently strong during the first quiet period in order to be able then to go over to open power politics ? This is merely toying with ideas which do not find the slightest support in real facts, and with which one cannot form an honest and realistic policy. If one thinks it

H0680-0072

possible to perpetuate with such empty arguments the mastery of the victor over the conquered, I must categorically declare that Germany refuses to tolerate such a condition further.

Certified true copy

(signed) Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN)

Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680-0073

(Page 153 of Orig.)

Neurath No. ....58.....

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Proclamation of Reich Chancellor Adolf HITLER to the German People of October 14th, 1933.

(quoted from "Disarmament and Security by Dr.K. SCHWENDEMANN Volume 2, Pages 461 to 463)

H0680-0074

H0680-0075

Neurath No. 58

Defense Exhibit No. .....

.....

In the sincere desire to accomplish the work of the peaceful internal reconstruction of our people, of their political and economic life, former German governments, relying upon the granting of a merited equality of rights, have declared themselves disposed to enter the League of Nations and to participate in the Disarmament Conference.

In so doing Germany has been bitterly deceived. Despite our readiness to continue the already completed German disarmament at any time, if necessary to the last limit, other governments could not decide in favor of fulfilling the assurances signed by them in the Peace Treaty.

By the conscious refusal of a truly moral and positive equality of rights for Germany, the German people and their governments have been grievously humiliated again and again. After the Reich Government, following the expressly confirmed German declaration of equality of rights on December 11th, 1932, had recently declared its readiness to participate again in the meetings of the Disarmament Conference, information has now been received by the official representatives of other nations, by public speeches and direct declarations to the Reich Foreign Minister and our delegates, that this equality of rights could no longer be granted for the time being to the present Germany.

The German Government, considering this procedure as an equally unjustified and humiliating discrimination against the German People, is not in the position to continue to participate under such circumstances as an outlawed and second class nation, in negotiations, which could only lead to new dictates.

Therefore the German Reich Government, once again manifesting its firm will for peace, requests to declare that in view of this humiliating and dishonouring demand it is forced to abandon the Disarmament Conference. It therefore notifies its retirement from the League of Nations.

Certified true copy

(signed) Baron v. LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-Law and Notary

H0680-0076

Page 156 of original.

NEURATH No. ..59...

Defense Exhibit No. ....

Speech of the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs Freiherr von Neurath of 16 October 1933 to the foreign press.

(Quoted from "Disarmament and Security" ("Abruestung und Sicherheit") by Dr. K. Schwendemann

Vol. 2 Page 481 - 93)

H0680-0077

No war can become a permanent condition of humanity. No peace can be the perpetration of war. Victor and vanquished must at some time or other once again find the way into the community of mutual understanding and trust. However, the intentional degradation of Germany, which consists of the fact that every nation of the world is being granted a natural right which is being withheld from the German people alone, we feel to be the perpetration of a discrimination which is unbearable for us."

In this way the principal question, around which the whole present policy revolves, and to which must be given an emphatic reply, is clearly marked. Is the division of nations into victors and vanquished to be perpetuated, or will the basic principle that all States are equally-privileged members of the community of nations be finally recognized? The recognition and the realization of this basic principle is decisive for any international collaboration. For years statesmen have preached this theoretically as a natural truth. So far, however, the decision has not as yet been reached to draw the necessary practical conclusions from this. It was clearly shown in Geneva last Saturday that the German people are being denied equality of rights in one of the most vital questions of their existence, in the question of their national security. By this the Powers have destroyed the foundation on which alone an honorable and fruitful collaboration of the nations can be based. By this they have relieved Germany of the possibility of participating in the deliberations on the present international problems within the provisions of the Geneva constitution. With an evident will for fundamental discrimination against Germany they have violated the basic principle of the League of Nations; they themselves have stated that they do not value a true and faithful collaboration with Germany. The German people would dishonor themselves and would not act sincerely if, in spite of this state of

H0680-0078

affairs, they would yet on their part maintain the appearance of such collaboration.

It is necessary to recallat such a significant turning point in the political development, that the demand for equality by Germany was in no way made only during the disarmament negotiations of this and the past year. Germany had raised this demand since the day on which her entry into the League of Nations was discussed for the first time. It was already the main object of the diplomatic discord between Germany and the Advisory Powers (Ratsmaechten) of that time which, at the end of 1924, preceeded Germany's entry into the League of Nations. The first official announcement of the Council of the League of Nations(Voelkerbundsrat) to the German Government of December 1924 contains the following words, which speak for themselves without any comment:

"The Council acknowledges that the German Government, in accordance with the prerequisites under which Germany wishes to enter the League of Nations, renounces any intention however, of gaining special favors for Germany, that she expects, that this entry will be accomplished on the basis of equality of rights.

H0680-0079

The Council advises that the ten Governments which have been consulted (i.e. the Advisory Powers) are in complete agreement as to this prerequisite"

This finding has ever since been the natural prerequisite and basis emphasised at every opportunity, for the whole activity of Germany in the League of Nations. It alone could be the basis for Germany's attitude in the disarmament question. For this question was from the very first that part of the League of Nations program in the treatment of which it had to be decided if the Powers were really sincere in those fundamental findings of the Council of the League of Nations or not. In the final minutes of the Locarno Conference, which after all was to clear finally the way for Germany's entry into the League of Nations, the solution of the disarmament problem was also marked as the important task of the League of Natinns. After all, it was clear that without a fair solution of this problem a real equality of rights or the unilaterally disarmed Germany could not be thought of.

(Page 20 to 49 incl.)

It could be easy to hold before your eyes, on the basis of all the speeches held by German representatives in Geneva in the ensuing years, the consequences and the increasing emphasis with which Germany has always pressed for the realization of their assurances. Moreover, the stronger the political opposition to the carrying out of general disarmament became in the course of years, the clearer and the more serious was Germany's warning that the task of the League of Nations would be sealed if it were to fail in the task of the execution of general disarmament and simultaneously with the establishment of the equality of Germany.

It may well be that these repeated warnings were not taken seriously enough. That then would not be Germany's fault. However, nobody could have any doubts left about the seriousness, when Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference in the summer of last year because of the refusal of equality of rights which had already become apparent at that time. Naturally it was then as now just as little the aim of German policy to confirm the wrecking of the Disarmament Conference and to be contented with

H0680-0080

these catastrophic negative results. The German Government therefore immediately tried to bridge over the situation which had arisen by diplomati negotiations. The negotations led to the well-known Five-Power-Declaration of 11 December, which recognized our equality of rights and promised their realization in the Disarmament Convention.

H0680-0081

Lines 51 - 60 incl.:

All attempts to hide their own lack of the will to disarmement by accusations against Germany and to put the responsibility on us are therefore in vain. We have participated in the Geneva disarmament negotiations with the utmost patience and restraint. For five years, in the course of the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, we have tried to point out ways which could lead to disarmament. The result was that only evasions were employed, which led away from disarmament. At the Disarmament Conference itself we have tried to contribute to its success by our own suggestions and by supporting all other suggestions which were aimed at real disarmament.

H0680-0082

All our attempts have been in vain. When we demanded that a distinct line be drawn between defensive and offensive weapons, and that offensive weapons be generally prohibited, then the possibility of such disarmament has either been denied or limitations were suggested, according to which even the heaviest offensive weapons became harmless instruments of defense; of course in the hands of the other powers, not in the hands of Germany. Moreover it was demanded that Germany was to continue to be denied these harmless instruments of defense.

With the predominance of such a spirit we have long been forced to fear that the negotiations of the Conference would not lead to success. In spite of this we have waited with our decision until the last possible moment. Our delegation at Geneva has tried up to the last moment to influence the other parties and to move them to a more understanding. atti Moreover it was predicted that the declaration of Sir John SIMON would be in a more conciliatory spirit. We have waited for this speech; it has only brought us another severe disappointment. Our decision could no longer be delayed.

Ladies and Gentlemen. You will perhaps ask me: What now? The answer to this question, however, is not the business of Germany but the affair of the other Powers. It is now their turn to speak. The Conference at Geneva may after all show that it has the ability to achieve something. Our resignation need not be an obstacle to its tasks, because we are disarmed, and because nobody can deny the considerable difference in armament between us and the others. Although the others no longer have the possibility at present to concentrate their attempts on a second disarmament of Germany but in its place we hope that they will see more clearly the task of reaching an agreement regarding their respective disarmament. With this they also have the future fate of the League of Nations in their hands, the failure of which in the execution of general disarmament and the establishment of German equality of rights has rendered it devoid of any value for Germany. It has not fulfilled its chief practical aim, the execution of article 8 of its session. The highly-armed States have thereby violated one of the elementary obligations to the League. Germany of course will examine serious suggestions for disarmament at any time and will also remain prepared in future to reach an agreement about her future armament system on the basis of equality of rights.

(Excerpt from "Disarmament and Security"
(Abruestung und Sicherheit)
by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN
Vol. 2, Page 481-493)

Certified True Copy:

s/ Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN

(Dr. Baron von LUEDINGHAUSEN)
Attorney-at-law and Notary.

H0680-0083

Filed June 22

(Page 163
of orig.)

NEURATH No. . . . 61 . .

Defense Exhibit No. . . . . .

The German Memorandum of 18 December 1933 concerning the question of armament and equality of rights.

(Quoted from: "Armament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHLEMDEMANN Volume 2, pages 518 - 523)

(Pages 518 - 523)

NEURATH No. 61

Defense Exhibit No. .....

The German Memorandum of 18 December 1933 concerning the question of armament and equality of rights.

I.

Unfortunately, the German Government, in view of the attitude which the highly armed nations, especially France, have taken during the Geneva disarmament negotiations, is unable to share the belief that a serious carrying out of general disarmament can be counted on at the present time. She is convinced that the renewal of fresh efforts in this direction would remain as unsuccessful as the present negotiations which have lasted for years. Should these fears not be based on fact, then no one would welcome this more than the German government.

Without examining in detail the many reasons which speak for the contention of the German Government, one cannot overlook two decisive facts.

1. A decrease in the armaments of the other European States is practically conceivable only if it is accepted by all nations of the whole world. But no one believes any more today in the possibility of such general international disarmament.

2. The events of the last few months show the probability of some countries being able to lay before their Parliaments successfully for ratification, a disarmament proposal even seriously. Contemplated by the governments, themselves, to be more than dubious.
For this reason, the German Government believes itself no longer able to adhere to an illusion which is adopted rather to confuse the relations between the nations than to improve them. It therefore believes, in consideration of concrete reality, to be obliged to establish the following:

a) Germany has been the only State actually to carry out the disarmament obligations established in the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

b) The highly armed States do not think of disarming or do not feel themselves in a position for such a step.

c) Germany has a right to obtain by some means or other her equality of rights in respect to security also.

The German Government proceeded from these assertions when it made its last proposal for the settlement of the problem. The indication that France consented at Geneva to a precise disarmament program, does not change anything in these assertions. For the program which is obviously intended in this connection contained conditions which Germany would be unable to accept, and which have therefore forced the German Government to leave the Geneva Disarmament Conference.
Should the other nations, contrary to the conviction of the German Government, decide on complete disarmament, then the German Government announces already beforehand its readiness to enter into such a convention and to disarm as well, if necessary down to the last gun and down to the last machine gun.

H0680-0084

H0680-0085

Should France especially be willing to disarm according to a precise disarmament program, then the German Government requests a quantitative statement concerning the disarmament measures which France intends to carry out. (Personnel, material, duration of the execution and time of the start, quantitative control of the execution.)

The German Government is unable to realize how the assimilation of German armaments to the German security requirements and their partial assimilation to the armament status of the adjacent States can lead to a general increase in armaments and to the beginning of an armament race. The German proposals refer exclusively to defensive armaments. They are so moderate that the superiority of French armament will continue to exist. In addition, it will exclude any armament race, because the highly armed States will accordingly be obliged to desist from a further increase in armaments.

The proposals of the German Government are as follows:

1.) Germany receives full equality of rights.

2.) The highly armed States come to an agreement among themselves not to undertake any further increase of the present armament status.

3.) Germany enters into this convention with the obligation to make of her own free will only such limited actual use of the equality of rights given to her therein that no offensive danger to any other European power can be construed from it.

4.) All States recognize certain obligations of humane warfare and/or the refraining from the use of certain weapons of war against the civilian population.

5.) All states accept an equal general control which shall examine and assure the observation of these obligations.

6.) The European nations guarantee the unconditional maintenace of peace by the conclusion of non-aggression pacts which shall be renewed after the expiration of ten years.

II.

After promising the basic execution of these proposals, the German Government desires to make the following observations on the individual questions of the French Ambassador:

1.) The number of 300.000 men corresponds to the strength of the army which Germany requires in view of the length of her nationl frontiers and the strength of the armies of her neighbors.

2.) The conversion of the Reichswehr into a army of 300.000 men with short period service will naturally require several years. For the duration of the conversion period, the financial aspect is also of decisive importance.

3.) The number of defensive weapons which Germany wants, must correspond to the normal armament of a modern defensive army.

4.) The speed of the carrying out of the arming must go hand in hand with the speed of the conversion of the Reichswehr mentioned under 2.).

5.) The German Government is willing to consent to international, periodic and automatic general and equal control.

6.) At what period this control is to go into effect is a separate question which can only be decided when a agreement has been reached concerning the basic questions.

7.) The type and character of the SA and SS will not be affected by the conversion of the Reichswehr into an army of 300,000 men with a short period of service.

H0680-0086

The SA and the SS are not military organizations and will also not be such in the future. They are an integral part of the political system of the National Socialist revolution and thus of the National Socialist State. They include approx. 2 1/2 million men from 18 years old on up to the highest age. It is their sole task to prevent by this organization of the political masses of our people a return of the Communist danger for ever. Whether one will or can depart from this system at any time, depends on the remaining or the removal of this Bolshevist-Communist danger. The National-Socialist organizations which had previously opposed the former Marxist Reichsbanner and the Communist Red Front Association (Rotfrontbund), have nothing to do with military affairs. The attempt to bring the SA and the SS into military association with the Reich Army, to designate them as military replacement formations, originates from those political circles who see in the removal of this protective institution of the National-Socialist State the opportunity for a new deterioration of the German people, and thus a new challenge by Communist activities.

In order to prove the character of the SA and the SS as political organizations for a general mental and physical immunization against the dangers of Communist sedition, the German Government does not refuse to produce for the Control Commissions for the carrying out of the convention the proof of the exact observance of these declaratives.

8.) The German Government is willing to consider the idea of the establishme: of general regulations concerning political associations and pre- and post- military organizations in the individual countries.

9.) The answer to the question of the control of these organizations in the individual countries can be seen from the statements which have been made at the end of number 7.) in respect to the SA and the SS.

10.) The contents of the non-aggression pacts which the German Government is willing to conclude with all States adjacent to Germany, will be determined by the practice of the post-war period.

11.) Whether and in how far the Locarno-Rhine pact concluded in the year 1925 gives cause for special considerations in the relationship between France and Germany, is a legal-technical question which can be reserved for later individual negotiations.

12.) The German Government is ready at any time to clear up the disputes arising between Germany and France benevolently and the most in suitable manner.

H0680-0087

(Page 167 of orig. lines 12 to 15 incl.)

Certified true copy:

signed: Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUS.

Dr. Freiherr von LUEDINGHAUSEN

Attorney-at-law and notary.

H0680-0088

NEURATH Document No. 62

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Interview of the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs Baron von NEURATH with the Berlin representative of New-York Times on 29 December 1933.
(quoted from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN, Volume 2, pages 52 - 527)

H0680-0089

NEURATH Document No. 62

Defense Exhibit No. .....

Interview of the Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von NEURATH with the Berlin representative of the New York Times on 29 December 1933.

The disarmament of Germany was started 15 years ago; already in 1922 it had been carried out up to 95 percent in accordance with the regulations of the Versailles-Treaty. The Interallied Control Commission, which supervised it to the last details, left Germany in January 1927. The general disarmament promised by the other countries which, as stipulated, was to be preceded by the German one, was only tackled by the League of Nations in 1926. Since then the Preparatory Disarmament Commissions and the General Disarmament Conference which have been in session for nearly two years are now engaged in solving this problem in innumerable sessions.

At these Geneva Conferences which have lasted now for nearly 8 years, Germany has tried with the greatest patience to induce the other countries to fulfil their disarmament obligations. All these efforts have remained without success.

In the course of the Disarmament Conference it seemed sometimes, as if results could be obtained. Thus the American initiative to remove weapons of aggression as well as the Italian proposal on similar lines aroused well founded hopes for some time. Finally the MAC DONALD-Plan seemed to provide a base for an agreement, but this plan was dropped at the Paris Conferences of last September in order to change its basic principles unilaterally to Germany's disadvantage. All efforts to bring about binding resolutions as coming from various sides and always warmly supported by Germany, were wrecked by the fact that certain heavily armed countries did not wish to decrease their armament and were frustrated by the popular Geneva methods of indirect opposition. The Disarmament Conference has proved incapable of solving the Disarmament problem and of realizing Germany's morally and lawfully justified claims for equal rights and security. The complete failure of the League of Nations in disarmament questions has furthermore proved clearly that it - the League of Nation - is absolutely uncapable of an appropriate and just settlement of complicated political questions which exert their influence on the world's peace.

The realization of this fact has forced us to quit the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. Germany's attitude represents for the other nations the challenge to draw their conclusions from the Disarmament Conferences, which have now lasted for many years, and to base their decisions on political realities.

In its sincere will for peace the German Government desires now, as ever before, to come to an understanding on disarmament questions with the other countries. But it has given up hope of an agreement based on a substantial reduction in armament by the highly armed countries. We continue one demand for general disarmament, but unfortunately we must confirm that at the present time it cannot be realized. The experience of the past eight years has clearly proved that the highly-armed countries, particulary France, are not willing to really disarm. Unfortunately therefore the fact of the unwillingness to disarm as hitherto shown by the highly armed countries

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lines 1 - 11

must be the starting point for further conferences. The demands which we must advocate under these circumstances are extremely moderate. They aim at a minimum of defensive military security for Germany which, considering the enormous armament of its neighbors, cannot lie foregone. Diplomatic discussions in this matter are in progress. We are carrying on these discussions in the sense of readiness for agreement and sincere will for peace. If partners to these negotiations are imbued with the same spirit there might be hope of bringing about an agreement. But the German Government will maintain most energetically and inflexibly its claim for equal rights and security, which is inspired by the consciousness of advocating a good and just cause and of being supported by the determined will of the German people.

lines 35 - 56

Question: Would Germany accept a general supervision of its disarmament by such an agreement?

Answer: Concerning this question also there are already unequivocal public declarations by the Reich Chancellor. Germany is prepared to accept an international control for the carrying out of a disarmament agreement, as long as this supervision is valid for all countries and is carried through absolutely equally.

Question: Would Germany be inclined to give new security guarantees to the other countries on the basis of treaties?

Answer: In my opinion Germany is primarily entitled to complain about insufficient security. An essential element for the security and the lasting peace lies in the disarmament or at least in the establishment of reasonable and just armament conditions between the individual countries, which would bring to an end the existence side by side of countries armed to the teeth and utterly unprotected ones. Nevertheless, in order to prove her absolute will of peace the German Government has already emphasized by its declaration on the occasion of leaving the Disarmament-Conference her preparedness to conclude Non Agression treaties with all countries.

(quotation from: "Disarmament and Security" by Dr. K. SCHWENDEMANN Volume 2, Pages 524 - 527)

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We, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, Civ., D 150848 and WANDA S. TIESZEN, Civ., X 046265, hereby certify that we afe thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the original document.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL
Civ., D 150 848

WANDA S. TIESZEN
Civ., X 046265.